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AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1856.

NO. 19.



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man"

FREE IMPORTATION OF WOOL.

Perhaps we shall weary some of our readers with this subject, but it is better that a few be wearied than a great number be wronged. If the present project in Congress, of admitting wool duty free, be passed into a law, a great and important class of American producers will be most cruelly wronged. To show that we are not alone in this belief, we will call the attention of our readers to the following extract from an article on this subject, in the last Ohio Cultivator:

"The effect of this measure seems a very plain one to us, in our simplicity, and we find the same view is taken of it by every one else whose opinions we have been able to consult, who have any interest in the production of wool. If this measure is for the special benefit of producers, it seems strange to us that our intelligent wool growers have never been able to see it in that light."

It is only in relation to the interest of the agriculturist, that we can consent to discuss the question. The project was broached by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual Report on Finance, and has since been brought before Congress in the form of a bill by Senator James of Rhode Island. It meets with special favor among manufacturers, and the leading Eastern papers insist that it is the true panacea for the ills and fluctuations incident to the wool market. Of the latter part of this proposition we have not the least doubt. Take off the duty on foreign wool, and the home fluctuations of prices would cease, just as the eagle would cease to soar, when a rifle ball has pierced its vitals. But our unsophisticated farmers are not anxious to secure "uniformity of prices," when that uniformity is certain to be the lowest possible rate. Some of them remember the beautiful uniformity of prices when corn was 10 cents a bushel and wheat 25 cents, and they are not in any hurry to return to these good old times. That was a necessity arising from the isolated position of our pioneers, and as it seemed a dispensation of Providence, was cheerfully put up with. But now that we have got a way to market, government proposes to step in and block our enterprise, by saying that we shall sell our material in direct competition with foreign producers. Of this we would not so much complain, if government did not at the same time say that for what we want to buy in the same line we shall pay, in addition to the trade price, a tax of 30 per cent. Politicians may justify this question as much as they please, it seems to us the plainest discrimination against the agricultural interest of the country. It is none the less unjust because the burden falls upon a large number of individuals. They will divide its force and eventually turn their industry in other channels. We are a producing people, and with our cheap lands and comparatively high price of labor, the fostering of production should be the highest interest of the Nation. Especially with us of the West, the nearer we can bring the consumer to the product in its first divergence from the soil, without the investment of human labor, the greater is the profit to the producer. Every day's labor that we expend upon material after it has become a perfect product, is so much, proportionally, from the profit as it would have been if disposed of directly from the soil. The self directing energy of the soil is the mine and laboratory of our wealth, and on this special question, we have wool to sell and fabric to buy. All we ask is that both transactions may be had upon the same basis—both free or both taxed alike.

It has become the policy of Legislation to look more after the interests of Commerce and Trade, than internal affairs. These interests are represented by powerful corporations and associations, while Agriculture, which underlies all real prosperity, is isolated and individualized, with no common head or common voice, to demand the consideration it merits. If it were capable of one half the concentration possessed by other lesser interests which now control legislation, Agriculture would put forth a giant hand, and no combination of existing powers could withstand its supremacy.

Wool Growing has been pursued in this country as a scientific system for many years, by which means we have some of the best conditioned flocks in the world, and if this business is left free to its own enterprises, they will continue so. But who so stupid that cannot predict the effect of this unequal project? Remove the possibility of a profitable pursuit of wool growing, and you destroy those flocks which have cost the labor and skill of long years to establish, and when this destruction is once accomplished, you may look in vain for the advent of another race of Wools and Dickinsons, of Atwoods, Taintors, Hammonds, Jewetts, Bingham, Sanfords, Ladds, and hundreds that we could name, whose skill and perseverance have raised our young nation to a par with the Old World, in the face of every obstacle. It is false that the Wool Growers demand this measure, they know their own interest better."

WAINWRIGHT'S CATALOGUE. We have received the second annual catalogue of Devon Cattle, the property of C. S. Wainwright at "the meadows," near Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y. Mr. Wainwright is among the most successful breeders of this beautiful breed of cattle. His stock are derived from importations which he commenced in the fall of 1848, and from the best herds in England.

Those of his herd which were exhibited last fall at the U. S. Show in Boston, were universally admired, many of them took the highest premiums. The price of his heifers vary from \$200 to \$500 each, according to quality. The price of bulls vary from \$200 to \$300 each.

There is considerable discussion going on in some of the agricultural papers, respecting a new excellent root called by the above name. It was brought a few years ago from the north of China to France, and there cultivated, with a hope that it would supply the place of the potato, which we all know seemed to be doomed to annihilation by that mysterious disease called the "rot." Wm. R. Prince, of Flushing, L. I., who has introduced it into his gardens, and experimented upon it, comes forward as its advocate, contending that it is really a great acquisition to the country,—that it will yield more per acre than the common potato,—that it is more nutritive and what is still better, that it will keep in the ground unharmed through a New York winter, at least.

On the other hand, there are those who pronounce it all a "humbug," that it will not yield so much as the common potato per acre,—that it is not very nutritive, and that it is not so hardy as to withstand the winters in the ground unharmed, and they accuse Prince of endeavoring to get up a speculation and conjure up certain unpleasant memories about *Rohans, morus multicaulis*, China tree corn, and the like.

We have had no practical experience with this species of root, or yam, or whatever it may be called, but from what we can gather in regard to it, we think the old maxim, viz: that "Truth lies in the mean," will apply to it. We think it would be well for those farmers who feel willing to risk a little coin, time and labor, to experiment with it. Peradventure it may be useful, and worth cultivating for certain purposes.

We have seen, somewhere, an analysis of it, in which it was stated that it yielded 18 per cent. of starch. Taking this to be true, and allowing that it would yield no better than our common potato, and required to be dug up and hauled in the fall, it would be a valuable acquisition. If it would not suit our palates when cooked, it would be useful for starch mills, and for a feed for stock, and hogs, &c.

Those who have a five dollar bill to risk, and a mind to devote a little time and labor in experimenting with this root, would do a good deal by trying it. If it succeeded, they would do a positive good by proving its value to others who are not so able to take the risk. If it proved worthless they would do a negative good by proving it worthless, or not adapted to our climate, and thus save others from incurring a risk that they were not able to.

MAGGOT IN ONIONS. The last Country Gentleman contains a communication from Joseph H. King, of St. Louis, Missouri, giving a detail of experiments in planting onions with a view of defeating the attacks of the onion fly, the ravages of which had become very serious.

A plot of ground intended for onions, was well manured with rotten stable dung, and thrown up into ridges, to be mellowed by winter frosts. At the proper season for sowing the seed I had, says he, "ridges leveled and the plot divided into three parts, one part was covered with wood ashes, another with soot, and the third was left as it was. The seed was then sown in drills.

It came up very well, and for a time all appeared to thrive alike. That part sown with soot, however, soon took the lead, the wood ashes were next, but that part which was dunged only, began to show symptoms of maggots, and is now a failure. There were a few maggots among the wood ashes, but not one among soot. Now, as soot in many places can be easily obtained, and as its efficacy seems to be proved, perhaps many will be induced to give it a trial."

To this extract from the above named paper, we would add this query. Wherein did or does the efficacy of soot consist? Is it in the bitter taste of the material which prevents the fly, provided it does or will in all cases prevent its ravages, or does it consist in the peculiar smell of pyroglyphic acid, or creosote which it emits?

If only in the latter, might not cloths, or cotton batting dipped in a solution of creosote or pyroglyphic acid and placed about the onion bed, be useful for keeping away the fly where soot cannot be obtained?

THE VALUE OF SKIMMED MILK. Most of our farmers are remiss in noting the value of small things, and hence, from a sort of habit they come ultimately to consider them really not valuable at all. We were reminded of this fact by reading the following in the Boston Cultivator in regard to the value of "skim milk." The Editor says,—the value of what passes under the name of "dairy slop," which is skimmed milk, why and butter milk, is not always reckoned at as much as it is worth. Mr. Warren Judd, of South Hadley, sends us a statement showing the result of a trial made in feeding six pigs. He gave them 504 bushels of corn, mostly ground, the cost of which was \$49 54 cents.

He had \$11 for the pigs at five weeks old, about the first of November, 1853. The pigs were killed at various times from July 1st to December 20th, 1854, and the pork brought from seven to eight cents per pound.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS, OR JAPAN POTATO.

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The aggregate weight was 1723 lbs., which brought \$132 04. Besides the meal or corn, the pigs had the skimmed milk and butter milk of six cows. Deducting the value of the corn and the first cost of the pigs which amounted to \$60 54, we have \$71 50 as the value of the skimmed milk and the butter milk, which divided by the number of cows makes \$11 91 for each cow.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR HORSES THAT PULL ON THE HALTER. Put on a strong harness with good breeching, and a long strong halter, and bring that down through the collar; fasten him to something he cannot move. He will make but few attempts before he gives it up, and in this way he can be broke of it.

[J. T., in Country Gentleman.

SPRING WHEAT.

Mr. Editor:—I am reminded by a correspondent in Vermont, that the communication in the Farmer of the 17th inst., omitted to mention one or two particulars in the cultivation of wheat, and I ask the privilege of answering him and others who have made the same enquiry, through thy paper.

PREPARATION OF SEED FOR SOWING. To separate pink and other small seeds, and pinched grain, sift through a wire sieve, (No. 7 mesh) for June wheat, and No. 8 for smaller varieties. Oats may be floated with strong brine and entirely separated from heavy wheat. Rye, if there is but little of it, can be separated when heads first appear in the field, by drawing the stem and root with the hands of children, very little damage will be done to the wheat as it will not at this time but just have commenced making straw.

Liming the seed is thought to promote the growth of plants when young. I believe it to be a sure preventive to smut. In proof I will mention two experiments known to me. More than thirty years ago a small parcel of smutty wheat was divided into three parts—No. 1 was soaked 24 hours in strong lime water. No. 2 was dried by mixing with alkali lime. No. 3 was prepared before sowing.

Either parcel was planted in rows, but a few inches separating between, and when full grown had the appearance of broadcast sowing, with a large sprinkling of smutty heads intermixed. No. 1, by carefully tracing the straw from head to root, not one smutty head could be found. No. 2, considerably smutty, do not now remember what proportion. No. 3, very smutty, I think the largest half.

Some twenty years since, I procured wheat for seed from the neighborhood of Quebec. This was a very fine plump berry, and to all appearance free from smut. Our crops of wheat having been free for some years previous, we ventured to sow this without lime, and harvested a plenty of smut.

Next year limed the smutty seed, and from that time to this have never seen a smutty head on our place. So thoroughly cleaned is our land and grain from smut, that we frequently at late years omit liming.

On old land I prefer sowing on the furrow if the plowing has been well done, otherwise cross the furrows with cultivator before sowing. On sward land we use the double horse cultivator or horse hoe length, and crossways before sowing, but avoid the harrow as it serves to pack the soil. Cover the seed with a light fine tooth single horse harrow. Ours cuts six feet and covers the grain better than if sowed on harrowed surface and worked with heavy harrow after sown.

A short, large in diameter but not heavy single horse roller passes over the field and the work of planting wheat is done. I have used the roller more than 30 years, and am fully satisfied of its utility if properly constructed and used.

Many years ago a near neighbor remarked to me (of a very dry spring) that my grain came up even and all at the same time, whereas there was a difference of 2 or 3 weeks in time of springing and growth through the season, in his crop. In the first case the surface being slightly compressed, the soil retained moisture to vegetate all the seed at the same time.

In the second, the sun and wind penetrated the loose rough surface, left so by the furrow tracks, and prevented a portion of seed from sprouting until after a soaking rain, consequently the crop was uneven in time of ripening. If any, not more than one in the hundred of the readers of the Farmer will be benefited by the foregoing remarks, and I promise to trouble them no more on this subject. MOSES TABER, Vassalboro', 4th mo. 1856.

LICE ON FRUIT TREES.

Mr. Editor:—There is one point in the cultivation of fruit trees that I have not seen treated of in your paper. I mean that tribe of insects that frequently infest young, growing apple trees, which, for the lack of a better name, I will call lice.

A year or two ago, I had a few young, thrifty growing trees that were beset by these vile intruders. They were followed or attended by ants, whether as overseers, or scavengers, I cannot tell. But in my determined but unskillful efforts to rid myself of these unwelcome depredators, I destroyed both trees and insects together.

Now, Mr. Editor, a short chapter from you or some of your observing readers, touching this subject, albeit it might not be interesting to older heads, would be very acceptable to one of the boys.

Springfield, April 12, 1856.

NOTE. The insect which our correspondent speaks of was undoubtedly the "aphis." These give out a substance which ants are very fond of, and they therefore are always found among them. We have killed them by applying a strong tea of quassia wood; also by applying made with whale oil soap.

IMPROVED SEED SOWER. John German and C. B. Hoyt, of Orono, N. Y., have invented an Improved Seed Sower. Its merits consist in the peculiar manner of arranging the seed, so that it will fall evenly, and be covered by the slide or cover, so that it will not be exposed to the sun or wind, and the seed will be evenly distributed.

POTATOES IN VERMONT. The quantity of potatoes now stored in the cellars of the farmers in Vermont, is uncommonly large. The weather, and the increased tariff of railroad freights have prevented their movement for a market. The Brattleboro Argus learns that over 200 bushels were sold in Wilmington recently, in lots to suit purchasers, at 16 to 17 cents per bushel.

HOW TO RAISE GOOD ONIONS.

Mr. Editor:—As the time is nigh at hand when garden work will have to be done, would it not be well for every man, who has any pride in a good garden, to know how to raise his own onions?

I have sowed onions on the same piece of ground for fifteen years, and have always raised enough for myself, some for the market, and a few for my neighbors. My mode of culture is as follows, and you may have it worth:

Cart on a good portion of well pulverized barn-yard manure, about as much as you can plow in, make no more bed than what is done by back-furrowing the ground. After plowing, let your ground lay a few days, to warm in the sun, then take your iron rake, and rake your ground to a level and smooth surface, and with your garden or field roller, roll your ground down hard. Make your rows cross ways of the furrows, fifteen inches apart, and three inches deep, then fill your rows about half full of the manure, lime and ashes mixed well together, the proportions to be one bushel hen manure, one bushel ashes, half bushel lime; this will destroy the white maggot, and give the plants a vigorous growth. Be sure to cover a little loam over it before you drop the seed. Drop the seed by hand, and cover not less than one inch deep. After your onions are up, sprinkle a few handfuls of plaster on each row; hoe and weed often, but be sure and not sow your garden, and leave it for your women folks to weed. You had better take care of the garden yourself, and let them take care of the babies.

In case, Mr. Editor, you should not fully understand how to mix the above preparation, I will here state keep a half hoghead full of set in your barn floor, put in a layer of ashes, then hen manure, and then lime, and so on till your tub is full. About ten days before using, wet it down as you would a lye leach, with urine, or strong barn-yard liquor, stir up well with the shovel, once in two days, and keep covered tight.

D. WEYMOUTH, New Gloucester, April 17.

EGGS AND POULTRY. "Take care of the cents and the dollars will take care of themselves."

The following statistical account is from a book kept by Charles Cushman, of Winslow, Kennebec county, Me.

"Commenced first of Jan., 1855, with thirty hens and two crows. In the course of the winter and spring, lost four hens, leaving twenty-six hens and two crows. From these twenty-six hens he sold of eggs from Jan. 1, 1855, to Jan. 1, 1856, \$47.04 worth, beside using what was needed in the family. The amount of money received for chickens sold during the same time \$3.04, making the aggregate amount \$50.08. He also stated to me that he had kept an account of every kind of grain and meal by measurement, and had charged it against his hens at the market price. He showed me the book, and it can be seen by any one. I saw some of the corn was charged as high as \$1.25 and \$1.33 per bushel. The amount of this account is \$19.82. This might seem a small amount considering the high price of grain, but my neighbor Cushman stated that for two months in the summer his corn crib was rather low, and he fed them but little; the rest of the time they had as much as they wanted.

Now for the balance of the account. Received for eggs and chickens, \$50.08. Cost of keeping, 19.82. Net profit, \$30.26.

And this besides supplying the family with eggs. I think every one will say that they must have crowded and cackled well, and that they are entitled to the first premium, unless some one can show a better statement. There was published in the Farmer, about a year ago, a similar account of eggs and poultry sold by neighbor Cushman, only in that account we made an estimate of the cost of keeping, allowing seventy-five cents to keep a hen the year round; and it appears from the account above, that we were not far from being correct. But it was observed to me soon after that account was published, by a friend of mine, that it was calculated to do more hurt than good, as it would create anticipations that would not be realized. I think that man had been reading "Burnham's Hen Fever." But in our neighborhood we have never, like Burnham, had recourse to any kind of mania, or excitement, to make money by it, we get our living by steady pulling, and taking care of the cents. But now we are prepared to meet any one with solid argument, for, as the lawyers say, figures cannot lie, and we have the debt and credit without any equivocation whatever, as the accounts of the sales of eggs are dated, and entered at the price sold. The charges of grain are also dated, the amount and price carried out; so that we have the whole story, except the manure, and this is reckoned by some equal in value to half the amount of the cost of keeping. This would give us about ten dollars additional profit for manure. But this, with most farmers, is nearly lost, as it is mixed with the straw and thrown away; but when hen roost in a clean place, and the manure is occasionally removed to barrels, for keeping, it is then free from foul seed, and if mixed with plaster, ashes and muck, pulverized together, is an excellent manure. It may be observed that this flock of hens were kept on a farm, and got much of their living among the straw; true, there may be something in this, but supposing the hens did not get it; it would either be wasted, or worse than wasted, go to feed the rats and mice, and no farmer wants to propagate them. It is therefore an advantage to have this scattering grain picked up. Hens are also a benefit some seasons in devouring insects and grasshoppers from the premises. Having said this much in favor of keeping hens, it is but just to notice some of the objections. It is said by some that they scratch up more seed than all the eggs amount to; well, this plainly shows that they are industrious, and that they have the real Yankee spirit. They mean to get a living some way. Now let these industrious creatures have a place to roost, and let it be kept in order, and

let them have enough to eat, the year round, and during seed time the garden should be enclosed from them, or they be enclosed from the garden. But hens do the best to have liberty to range the premises a part of the day. Some keep them enclosed during the fore part of the day, or until they have laid, and then let them out to get gravel, &c. They should have a good supply of water, lime, &c., in addition to their food. It may be said that if thirty hens produce so much profit, one hundred will produce an income in proportion. I do not think the ratio will hold good; hens are too warm blooded to be put in large flocks. From twenty to thirty hens well fed, generally produce a greater income than a larger number.

Beside some water's rushy drink With me the Muse shall sit and think. (At ease reclined in rustic state.) How vain the ardor of the crowd, How low, how little, are the proud, How indigent the great! Still is the tolling hand of Care: The pausing herald repose; Yet hark, through the peopled air The busy murmur glows! The insect you are on the wing, Eager to taste the honeyed spring, And float amid the liquid noon; Some lightly o'er the current skim, Quick glancing to the sun.

To contemplation's sober eye, Such is the race of man; And they that creep and they that fly, Shall end where they began; Alas the busy and the gay! But flutter through life's little day, In fortune's varying colors dressed; Brushed by the hand of rough mischance, Or child by age, their airy dance They leave, in dust to rest. Methinks I hear, in accents low, The sportive line reply, "Poor mortal! and what art thou? A solitary fly! Thy joy no glittering female meets, No hives hast thou of hoarded sweets, No painted plumage to display, On hasty wings thy youth is flown; Thy sun is set, thy Spring is gone— We frolic while 'tis May."

SOUTH KENNEBEC AG. SOCIETY. PREMIUMS ON CROPS, 1856.

The Trustees of the South Kennebec Agricultural Society beg leave to say, that they shall feel justified in offering a much larger amount for premiums than has been offered before. The great success and spirit of enterprise manifested at our annual meeting, and our Society, cause us to believe that the coming Exhibition will far exceed any one which has preceded it. The Exhibition can be managed with small expense, compared with former years. The large outlay for buildings and improvements will be derived from that channel, and expended in premiums, which will be much increased and varied to reach further objects of usefulness. It is sincerely hoped by the Trustees, that every one will prepare to compete for their proportion of them. Early in the season books will be sent to the Agent in each town, for the purpose of obtaining members to the Society. Any one signing and paying one dollar will be entitled to a copy of the by-laws, and a Family Ticket, admitting parents and minor children to the Exhibition commencing on the third Wednesday of October, 1856.

The Society's premiums on crops, &c., for 1856, are subject to the following restrictions, viz: No premium will be paid on any crop, unless the competitors previously file with the Secretary, or present to the Committee at the time of their session, a properly authenticated statement in writing, describing: 1st. The quantity of land devoted to the crop for which the premium is claimed, as ascertained by actual measurement of some competent, disinterested person; 2d. The kind of soil,—the length of time it has been under cultivation,—the slope or declivity of the surface, and, as near as may be, its previous treatment and produce; 3d. The time, number, and depth of plowings for the crop, and the whole process of preparing the ground for the reception of seed; 4th. The kind and exact amount of manure, and the manner of applying it to the present and immediately preceding crop or crops; 5th. The kind and quantity of seed,—the manner of sowing or planting,—and, if a head crop, the distance between rows, and whether with "hills" or even surface, and the particulars of after-culture; 6th. The kind of team and hand labor, and the number of days each is employed in producing and securing the crop; 7th. The amount of produce, ascertained by weight or measure.

These regulations are indispensable, that the awarding Committee may have proper data on which to base their decisions, and that the Society and the community may have the benefit of the practice and results of the successful competitors.

For the best crop of Spring Wheat on not less than one acre, in each of the towns in the Society, \$40; 2d, \$30. For best crop of Indian Corn, do., do., \$40; 2d, \$30. As provision is to be made for paying premiums on stock, fish, manufactures, &c., the amount paid on the foregoing list to any town cannot exceed fifty per cent, or one-half the sum paid into the treasury by the members in such town; and in case of well established claims for a greater amount than fifty per cent. of the money so paid in, it shall be the duty of the Committee so to reduce the rates, that each deserving competitor may receive his proportionate share of the fifty per cent. so appropriated.

GRAND LIST. Best crop of Spring Wheat within the limits of the Society, on not less than one acre, \$80; 2d, \$60; 3d, \$40; 4th, \$30. Corn, \$10; 2d, \$80; 3d, \$60; 4th, \$40. 25,000 bushels, \$60; 2d, \$40. 10,000 bushels, \$30. Beans, \$40; 2d, \$20. 2,000 bushels, \$20. 1,000 bushels, \$10. Carrots, one acre, \$60; 1 acre, \$40; 2d, \$30; 3d, \$20. 1 acre, \$20. 1 acre, \$10. 1 acre, \$5. 1 acre, \$2.50. 1 acre, \$1.25. 1 acre, \$0.625. 1 acre, \$0.3125. 1 acre, \$0.15625. 1 acre, \$0.078125. 1 acre, \$0.0390625. 1 acre, \$0.01953125. 1 acre, \$0.009765625. 1 acre, \$0.0048828125. 1 acre, \$0.00244140625. 1 acre, \$0.001220703125. 1 acre, \$0.0006103515625. 1 acre, \$0.00030517578125. 1 acre, \$0.000152587890625. 1 acre, \$0.0000762939453125. 1 acre, \$0.00003814697265625. 1 acre, \$0.000019073486328125. 1 acre, \$0.0000095367431640625. 1 acre, \$0.00000476837158203125. 1 acre, \$0.000002384185791015625. 1 acre, \$0.0000011920928955078125. 1 acre, \$0.00000059604644775390625. 1 acre, \$0.000000298023223876953125. 1 acre, \$0.0000001490116119384765625. 1 acre, \$0.00000007450580596923828125. 1 acre, \$0.000000037252902984619140625. 1 acre, \$0.0000000186264514923095703125. 1 acre, \$0.00000000931322574615478515625. 1 acre, \$0.000000004656612873077392578125. 1 acre, \$0.0000000023283064365386962890625. 1 acre, \$0.00000000116415321826934814453125. 1 acre, \$0.000000000582076609134674072265625. 1 acre, \$0.0000000002910383045673370361328125. 1 acre, \$0.00000000014551915228366851806640625. 1 acre, \$0.000000000072759576141834259033203125. 1 acre, \$0.0000000000363797880709171295166015625. 1 acre, \$0.00000000001818989403545856475830078125. 1 acre, \$0.000000000009094947017729282379150390625. 1 acre, \$0.0000000000045474735088646141895751953125. 1 acre, \$0.00000000000227373675443230709478759765625. 1 acre, \$0.000000000001136868377216153547393798828125. 1 acre, \$0.0000000000005684341886080767736968994140625. 1 acre, \$0.00000000000028421709430403838684844970703125. 1 acre, \$0.000000000000142108547152019193424224853515625. 1 acre, \$0.0000000000000710542735760095967121124267578125. 1 acre, \$0.00000000000003552713678800479835605621337890625. 1 acre, \$0.000000000000017763568394002399178028106689453125. 1 acre, \$0.0000000000000088817841970011995890140533447265625. 1 acre, \$0.00000000000000444089209850059979450702667236328125. 1 acre, \$0.000000000000002220446049250299897253513336181640625. 1 acre, \$0.0000000000000011102230246251499486267666678088203125. 1 acre, \$0.00000000000000055511151231257497431338



AUGUSTA: THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1856.

DEATH OF DR. POPE.

During the past winter, the friends of education and humanity have lost one of their most ardent and active members by the death of Dr. Eljah Pope, of Windham, in this State. Dr. P. belonged to the society of friends, but while he cherished their principles and sentiments as a distinctive sect, his heart expanded into a love for the whole human family and yearned with an earnest prayer for the best good of the whole brotherhood of man.

He looked upon a correct education as an essential element in the happiness and prosperity of man, and he exerted himself to spread abroad every facility that could be adopted and made useful, in rendering study to the young both easy and pleasant.

Hence he early espoused the phonetic system of teaching. He found, on examination, that the letters of the alphabet were invented as guides or representatives of sounds, but that there were not enough invented to represent all the sounds of the human voice. Hence it became necessary to attach several sounds to some of the single letters. This has always been found a puzzle to the young beginner, who, after he has learned to give one sound to it, is surprised to find that he must sometimes give it another sound, and sometimes give it no sound at all. It seemed reasonable to him that the first inventors of the alphabet did not finish their business, and that the Phonetic system was designed to finish what the first inventors had begun.

Having become satisfied that the system was founded in truth, and well designed to obviate a great difficulty and obstacle in elementary education, he espoused the cause with his whole soul, and though suffering from feeble health, he never relaxed his exertions until the day of his death, and he was removed to the "spirit land." Not content with entering far and wide, with a liberal hand, works on Phonography, he became instrumental in establishing an experimental school in Windham, where, very fortunately, his efforts were seconded by an able teacher, in the person of Miss Abby L. Larr, an enthusiastic in the cause and as thoroughly imbued with the system as himself. We once visited that school and were present at an examination of it. The pupils passed one of the most thorough and well arranged examinations we ever witnessed. We grieve for the absence of our friend from earth. It seems to us that we have not enough of such among us, but we bow with due submission to the will of God. In reference to the little school we have spoken of, the following testimonial of its character appeared not long since in the Portland Advertiser:—

"It was an experiment tried with small means, in a country town, with fewer conveniences than the long established schools of Massachusetts can boast, and amid a community indifferent to education and hostile to innovations. Yet its success was a tribute from the distinguished mathematician Hill, the following tribute, which he heartily endorsed from observation:—

Letter from Rev. Thomas Hill to Professor Watkins, Oct. 18, 1855.

My Dear Sir—I have just returned from a visit to the Phonetic School in Windham, Me., and very gladly comply with your request, made through my friend Dr. E. Pope, to give you some account of what I have seen.

I have been delighted. Proud as I have been of two or three of the schools in my own town, I must confess that this school of Dr. Pope's is the best school I have ever seen. He has been very judicious in his choice and arrangement of studies, and still more fortunate in finding a teacher, Miss Abby L. Larr, capable of carrying out his plans.

The school has been sustained, at regular intervals, for about three years, most of the time under very great disadvantages, so that scarce more than two years actual instruction has been given. It consisted, as I saw it last Tuesday, of about 15 scholars, of ages varying from four to sixteen years. He subjected them to a careful examination for about eight hours. They read to us from common print, common manuscript, phonetic long hand, and phonetic short hand. They wrote phonetic short hand upon the black board, and spelled at these words, performed examples in arithmetic, answered a great variety of questions in physical and political geography, showed us many maps of all the countries in the world, drawn from memory alone, and many architectural and other drawings made from their own invention. He exhibited next herbariums of their own construction, containing about two hundred species of plants, and passed a good examination in elementary geology.

They acted little scenes, dialogues, &c., of their own composition, and recited hymns and verses of their own. The exercises were concluded by the reading of specimens of a manuscript magazine which they have conducted among themselves, and I have omitted to mention an excellent recitation in grammar.

In all these exercises the school gave evidence of being not only well, but wonderfully taught. I hardly know what to single out for comment. The clearness and beauty of their speech, the accuracy of their knowledge, their familiarity with the technical language of the text-books, the ease, the perfect ease, with which they read phonographic short hand, the wonderful consciousness of the words and gestures when speaking in concert, the good taste of their elocution, the ease with which they expressed their thoughts both in speaking and writing, all these were remarkable, and filled me with respect for the children as well as for the teacher. But more than all this was the beautiful moral spirit of the school, and the physical good health of the children. No rivalry of any kind was apparent; each child seemed full of enthusiasm for nature and truth, and this was the spring of their studiousness. They were a band of brothers and sisters. Nothing indicated that they had been over-worked; their bodies had been studied in the open air, and their pursuits indoors had been natural and agreeable.

With the greatest respect I remain, Yours truly, THOMAS HILL.

Just at this point Dr. Pope has been called away. His place cannot be supplied. Yet he lived to see the success of his experiment, and it remains for us to finish what he would have done, viz.: give its benefits to a wider circle."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT. On Tuesday of last week, as the afternoon train from Portland, on the K. & P. Railroad, was approaching the city, and just as the cars were rounding the curve near the State lot, the engineer saw a man walking upon the track. The whistle was blown and the brakes applied, but the engine struck the man, throwing him from the track, and fatally injuring him. He was taken into the cars and brought to the depot, where he expired, in about half an hour from the time of the accident. His name was Tibbets. He was about 65 years of age, and resided in this city, having recently moved here. We understand he was deaf, which accounts for his not getting off the track when the alarm was given.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE. Number 623, being the issue for the present week, is a decidedly good one. Among other selections, we note the following:—"Single and his Times," "Jerome Bonaparte," "Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert and Geo. IV.," "The Recognition,"—a touching sketch from the New Monthly Magazine; "The Earth as seen from the Moon,"—an interesting article from Chambers' Journal; "Letters of Robert Southey,"—"A Rogue's Life,"—as told by Dickens' Household Words; "Dynasty of Napoleon," and "Turkey to be coerced by the Allies." Besides the above, are many short articles, and poetical selections. Little, Son & Co., publishers, Boston. Issued weekly, 64 pages, at \$6 per annum.

NEW YORK JOURNAL. We have received the May number of this work, containing among numerous other selections, the continuation of "Masks and Faces," and "The Star of Mingrelia," the commencement of a new tale, "De Lacy Louvaine,"—"Dry Docks of Sebastopol," appropriately illustrated; "Scenes in the Life of Hayden," &c. &c. The engravings are numerous and well executed, and the reading matter interesting and instructive. It is published monthly by Frank Leslie, New York, at \$2 per annum.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE. The May number of this work contains sixteen engravings. The literary matter is of the usual excellent character. An extract from Cowper's "Task" is given, illustrated by four fine engravings. We consider this as one of the best of the many monthly publications with which we have any acquaintance. Published by Carlton & Phillips, 200 Mulberry St., New York, at \$2 a year.

THE JUVENILES. Among the many publications for the younger members of the family, "The Playmate," published by Wm. Gould & Co., Boston; "The Boys' and Girls' Magazine," published by F. G. C. Rand, Boston; and "The Student and Schoolmate," published by Robinson & Richardson, Boston, are all of either decidedly worthy of patronage. The subscription of each is \$1 a year, and they afford a fund of amusement and instruction for children richly worth double that amount.

A NEW BOOK. Messrs. J. P. Jewett & Co., of Boston, announce for publication, the present month, a volume of tales from the pen of Chas. P. Hilsley, Esq., formerly Editor of the Portland Transcript, entitled "Forest & Shore, or, Legends of the Pine State." We shall have more to say of this work, when it makes its appearance.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR INDIA INK. A correspondent who signs himself "Pupil," enquires for a method of making India ink. If our friend were he can buy India ink, he will find it cheapest to purchase it, and we would advise him to obtain the best, although it will cost him a little more than the common sort. The cheapest kinds are not so good for drawing or shading, as the ingredients are not so fine, and the mixture, when used, is apt to be muddy.

The following recipe is a pretty good one:—Take six parts of linseed oil and dissolve them in two parts of clear water, let it settle and pour off the clearest part gently,—take one part of extract of liquorice,—dissolve in two parts of water, and pour off as directed above. Four both parcels of liquor together, and while warm, add, in small portions at a time, one part of ivory black.

Instead of ivory black, we have used a species of very pure lampblack, made as follows: Set a piece of camphor on fire, and set an earthen plate or similar clear surface over it, and let the smoke collect upon it. It will not require quite so much of this as it will of ivory black.

When you have got the mixture complete it must be slowly evaporated. The paste may be formed into any shape, and the drying completed, when it will be fit for use.

CHOICE CONCERT. Our attention has been called to the fact that a concert of more than usual merit will be given at Winthrop Hall, on Wednesday evening of this week, by Mr. J. S. Berry, of Bath,—well known to our citizens, who has, in days past, listened to his singing with much pleasure, when he was a member of the Augusta Glee Club,—assisted by Mrs. J. H. Long, of Boston, Mr. Thomas Ryan, of Boston, and Mrs. Proctor, of Bath. Prof. Hermann Kotzschmer, who is well known as one of the best musical artists, and pianists in the country, will also assist. We hope our citizens will give this company an overflowing house. They may be assured of one thing:—their notes are all genuine—none of the counterfeit about their singing. Of course every one likes to hear Berry sing. "Our flag is there!" and they will be gratified, if they attend at Winthrop Hall, on Wednesday.

RETURN OF MR. BUCHANAN. Hon. James Buchanan, late Minister to England, arrived in New York on Wednesday of last week, in the Arago. He was received with great enthusiasm by a large number of the citizens who had assembled on the wharf to witness his landing, and was tendered the hospitalities of the city by a committee of the city council. The New York papers report him to be in exceedingly good health.

On Friday, he arrived in Philadelphia. A telegraphic dispatch says:— "Mr. Buchanan was met at Trenton this morning by a committee of his friends. On his arrival at Walnut street, in this city, a salute was fired, and the gathering assembled greeted him with loud and enthusiastic cheers. He was welcomed by a committee of the citizens, headed by Josiah Randall, Esq., and then conducted to the Merchants' Exchange, the interior of which was decorated with flags in his honor. An address was delivered by S. Morris Weir, in which Mr. Buchanan responded in the happiest style. He was then escorted to the Merchants' Hotel, which is besieged by troops of admirers to see him."

WHAT THEY GAIN. A long article in the Boston Courier, sums up the results of the Eastern war, as follows:—

"1.—Turkey—Stripped and plundered. 2.—Russia—Unconquered, triumphs. 3.—France—Her arms secured the allies' victories. 4.—Austria—Eating the gold, awards the shells. 5.—Sardinia—Fighting for glory, she loses nothing. 6.—England—Her prestige on land and sea is lost."

What's a lost argument for the prosecution of a war between this country and England! The cost of the war just ended is estimated at \$1,000,000,000,—and what has been gained by it?

JUVENILE CONCERTS. On Thursday and Friday evenings of this week, the juvenile singing class, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Bangs, will give a couple of concerts, at Winthrop Hall. Their performances at their previous concert were highly spoken of by those who were present. All who wish to encourage the young singers should not fail to attend. For particulars see advertisement.

Oxen and Steers for Sale. Those who wish to buy working cattle of the above kind, are referred to Mr. Chandler's advertisement of the same in this paper.

ANOTHER BIG BOG.

COCK-A-BOO-BOO! Mr. H. B. White has laid—no, he has laid, and he has placed upon our table, an egg of the same size and weight as that of the other, which so nicely silenced the crowing of Dr. Holmes over the doings of his Winthrop hens. Let the good work go on; bring in the hen, gentlemen; you may not all equal the above extravagant parings, but you may do something towards enriching our awkward pudding.

[Waterville Mail.]

NOTE. Our friend Maxham has got up such a momentum of cackling that he can't "stop it." What is a little queer he makes as much splutter over a Bantam egg as he would over an ostrich or condor. He evidently has no particular gamut for cackling, but fires away, "hit or miss," blending the big and little all in one strain of cacophonical vociferation. Be quiet, Dear Ephraim, a moment,—compose your pin feathers, and call down river to a dish of fried eggs with us. We will serve you up with the following specimens, viz.: One veritable hen's egg sent us by John Knowles, of Augusta, the shortest girth 7 in. Also two sent us by Ethel Warren, of Sidney, each measuring 8 inches by 6 1/2 in. Put them in your pipe,—no, in your stomach Ephraim, and say you feel better.

MAINE VESSEL LOST. We find in the marine intelligence of the Boston Journal, the following account of the loss of a Maine vessel:—

"Brig George, (of Bath) Jones, from Savannah for Boston, with timber, sprung a leak night of 20th inst., Gay Head bearing NE by N 5 miles, blowing a gale from N E. The vessel commenced leaking badly, had a bad list to starboard, and she became unmanageable. The mainmast and foremast were cut away, and she righted full of water. Capt. J. then got his wife out of the window of the cabin, which was full of water. Capt. J. and wife with a passenger and seven seamen then leaped themselves over the main boom, the sea continually breaking over them, when at sunrise of Wednesday, Feb. 21st, the vessel was seen by the Philadelphia brig, which came up and laid by about twelve hours before the sea was sufficiently smooth to board her, when all hands were taken off. Capt. Jones left the brig at anchor 15 miles SE of Fire Island; he saved nothing but his small writing desk. The George was built at Richmond, Me. three years since, was 205 tons, and so far as Capt. Jones is aware, only one-eighth, belonging to him, is insured."

VILLAGE DISTRICT SCHOOLS. The examination of scholars for admission to our schools in the Village Districts will soon take place, and the boys and girls would do well to give their memories a rubbing, and look over their "tables" once more. For admission to the High School, the examination will take place on Friday of next week, at 2 o'clock, P. M.;—for admission to the Grammar School, at 9 o'clock A. M., of the same day. Both examinations to be held at the High School room. For requirements for admission, we refer to the advertisement in another column.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW. In the Massachusetts Senate, last week, the report of the joint special committee on that part of the Governor's message relating to intemperance, came up for consideration. After remarks from Mr. White of Norfolk, moved the indefinite postponement of the whole matter, it being in his opinion, impossible to pass any law altering the present law, and it would only give rise to needless discussion to bring the matter before the Senate. The motion was unanimously carried.

BOAT FOR PORTLAND. On Saturday last, the steamer T. F. Scott, Capt. R. Donovan, made her appearance, for the first time this season, at our wharves. She will run between this city and Portland, leaving here every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and returning on the alternate days, at 7 A. M. Fare, \$1.00.

ANDROSOGGIN RAILROAD. The Lewiston Advocate states that Mr. Z. R. Wright, with a gang of laborers, left that place on Wednesday of last week, to commence the work of grading this road from Livermore Falls towards Farmington. Sandy River Valley will furnish much business for a railroad.

PROFIC SLEEP. We are informed that Deacon Andrews, of Livermore, has seven sheep that brought him this spring fifteen lambs, which are all alive and smart. This is getting ahead in the mutton line pretty fast.

LATENCY. A handsome, well built schooner, of some 150 tons, was launched from the ship yard on the east side of the river on Wednesday afternoon of last week. She is owned by Mr. Freeman Barker, and is called the "Brazil."

MEMOIR OF LUTHER SEVERANCE. The last Kennebec Journal contained an interesting and well written memoir of the late Hon. Luther Severance, prepared by one of the editors of that paper. We shall endeavor to make room for a portion of it, soon. We believe it is to be issued in pamphlet form.

KENDALL'S MILLS. The Act of Incorporation, making Kendall's Mills a village, was approved by the Governor March 1, 1856. By a census taken in April, there is just about one thousand inhabitants residing within the limits of the village. In addition to these are usually employed about the Mills and Boon some two hundred more. The first meeting of the Corporation was held on the first Monday in April, at which it was voted by more than two to one to accept the Charter. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:—

Clerk.—E. W. McFadden. Assessors.—Orin Woodman, George Richardson, Elbridge Pratt. Police Constables.—Joseph F. Nye, Hosea Maynard, David Barker, Nathl Woodman and Simon Connor.

The particular object in view in getting incorporated was to secure a Fire Department, and supply another good engine,—the one now owned there being of small capacity, old and out of repair.—It also to establish a Police Corps in order that rowdism may not get a foothold within the place.

[Waterville Mail.]

FATAL ACCIDENT. A young man named Jeremiah Hanley or Hangley, of Irish birth, was killed yesterday (Friday) forenoon, at his father's house on one of the streets in rear of the gas-works. He was at work, with other men in the house, in preparations for constructing a cellar, and he had just taken away one of the posts, when the building lurched at that side and crushed him to death instantly. He was about 20 years of age.

[Bangor Courier.]

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETEXTS. One Chaney Tabbs went to George C. French, on Fore street, and L. S. W. Dana's Commercial street, and representing that he was captain and partner of schooner Loreto, he obtained a small amount of money at each place, saying that he would call again and buy the schooner. But there was no schooner Loreto in the harbor; so Tabbs was yesterday taken before Judge Paine, and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the jail.

THE CAMDEN FERRY CATASTROPHE. Philadelphia, Camden Feb. 24. Yesterday the superintendent and Directors of the Camden Ferry Company, together with the owners of the steamer New Jersey, and the inspectors of the boiler and machinery, were all arrested and held to bail.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Project of a Colony in the Interior of Africa. The National Colonization Society have issued an appeal to the public for the sum of \$15,000, to enable them to establish a settlement on the elevated country of the interior, in the expectation that it will prove more salubrious than that bordering upon the sea, in Liberia.

Dead Letters. Over five millions of letters have been received and opened at the dead letter office in Washington during the past year. The amount of money found in them and returned to the writers, was \$17,000.

Still another Pacific Railroad on Paper. The Legislature of New Mexico has passed an act to create and organize the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, with a capital stock of ten millions of dollars. It provides that the eastern terminus shall be Memphis, Tenn., and the western, San Francisco—the road to pass through New Mexico.

Universal Seminary in New York. The New York Express says that certain residents of that city, of the Universalist denomination of Christians, have petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation for a literary and theological institution, to be located at Canton, N. Y. The sum of \$50,000 is already subscribed, and it is believed that it will be increased to \$100,000 during the present year. They intend to make their seminary a first class institution, to be called the St. Lawrence University.

Erie Railroad. It appears from the annual report of the Erie Railroad Company, just issued, that the total earnings of the road for the last fiscal year, ending 30th November last, were \$5,483,993 37; the total expenditures (52 1/4 million per cent) \$2,861,875 21. Net earnings, after paying all expenditure and interest on funded and floating debt, \$833,519 87, equal to 8 1/3 per cent. on \$10,000,000 of stock. The net earnings have been expended as follows: Outlays for new machinery \$245,714 11; sinking fund \$288,625; payment of floating debt \$209,419.

From China. By the late intelligence from China, received via San Francisco, we learn that Sir James Stirling has issued a decree, dated at Hong Kong, by which merchant vessels of all nations shall for the future be protected by British men-of-war in passing from port to port. This move is one of great importance to trading vessels. It is announced that the prosecution against the U. S. Consul, Keenan, for liberating a prisoner, has been abandoned by the Government.

Plucked out his own Eye. The Waukesha (Wisconsin) Plaindealer says that the "Mukwonago preacher," confined in jail at that place, plucked out one of his eyes last week with his finger, and attempted to cut off one of his arms, but the keeper prevented him. He said that the spirits told him to "pluck out one eye and cut off an arm."

Emigrants. The total number of passengers arrived in the United States for the year 1855 was upwards of 230,000. Over 160,000 of these arrived in New York. Germany furnished 66,000, Ireland 49,000, and England 39,000, in round numbers. The total number of passengers arrived in this country since the 30th of April, 1854, is 3,400,000.

Trouble enough. Robert Boyd, a respectable citizen of Taylor county, Va., lost four children in one week by death, and his house, barn, and all his other buildings and property by fire—hastily removing the last dying child to save him from the flames.

The Wheeling Bridge. The Supreme Court of the United States has dissolved the injunction against the Wheeling bridge, Justice McLean dissenting. So Virginia has beaten Pennsylvania in this little affair.

A Great Project. The French Emperor has conceived the magnificent project of cutting a ship canal from Havre to Paris, which will be navigable by vessels of a large size. This would give to the latter city an important commercial character.

Those that dance must pay the fiddler." The Austrian budget exhibits a deficit for the year 1855 equivalent, in round numbers, to \$67,000,000, of which some \$50,000,000 is due to extraordinary expenses for war purposes.

The admission of Kansas. The Washington Star says that Senator Douglas' bill for the admission of Kansas, while it will pass the Senate by a large majority, will have a clear majority in the House of Representatives. It provides that when Kansas has the requisite population, she may enter into the Union with such a constitution as she may adopt, without reference to the slavery question.

Turks Island salt. The salt making season at Turks Island has commenced with the brightest prospects, and a large crop is anticipated. While the quality was never better. At least 100,000 bushels have already been prepared for shipping.

Russian Rejoicings. A Crimean correspondent of a Paris journal, giving an account of the rejoicings which took place between the French and Russians, on the banks of the Cher, says:—"At last they separated, promising each other to meet again. 'Good bye, till we meet in Paris!' were the words they hallooed to each other with enthusiasm, as they retired."

Gold in the N. Y. Sub-Treasury. The New York Mirror says there is now lying dormant in the Sub-Treasury vaults of that city, about ten millions of dollars in gold coin, the interest on which, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, would amount to \$1,920 a day, or \$700,000 a year. This is altogether too large a sum to remain unused.

The Mount Vernon Estate. Washington, April 25. J. A. Washington writes to the National Intelligencer this morning, that he had been willing to sell the Mt. Vernon estate, either to Virginia or the United States; but both of the parties have declined to purchase. The property is not now for sale.

The Slaver Falmoth. New York, April 25. The condemned slaver Falmoth, recently seized in our harbor, was sold at our Navy Yard to-day, with her cargo and fixtures, for \$4678, one-half of which goes to government, and the other to those engaged in her seizure.

Hobbs' Lock Picked. The Lion Independent asserts that the Day & Newell lock, manufactured at New York, commonly known as the "Hobbs' Lock," has at last been picked by Linus Yale, Jr., of the adjoining village of Newport.

Capital of Canada. The vote of the Canadian Parliament, by which Toronto was made the permanent seat of government, was subsequently reconsidered, and Quebec fixed upon as the future capital of Canada.

The Mormons and the Pacific Railroad. The Mormons calculate to establish an ox team express to carry the California mails, making the trip from Independence, Mo., to San Francisco in twenty days; and in a short time they will be able to place coaches on the route and monopolize most of the passenger business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; and that in six years they will have a Pacific Railroad in operation.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 22. A private dispatch from Rock Island, Ill., says that the passenger car of the Chicago and North Western Railroad, which passed over the bridge across the Mississippi, at that point, this morning. The bridge perfects the railroad connection between Chicago and Iowa city.

The last steamer brought dispatches addressed by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations to our Minister at Madrid, in reply to the demands made at different times for redress in the matter of the firing into and detaining the steamer Eldorado, by the Spanish man-of-war Ferrolano. The Spanish Government most decidedly but courteously refuses to comply with the wishes of our government, and the Minister argues that, according to the law of nations, the commander of the Ferrolano did nothing more than the peculiar circumstances of that time in the neighborhood of Havana justified.

April 23. It is said that an effort will soon be made to abolish the Court of Claims, Mr. Greenwood, of the House, having prepared a bill for that purpose.

The President's last public evening reception for the season will be given at the White House on the evening of Friday.

April 21. It has been officially ascertained that forging and counterfeiting of certificates or warrants for bounty land, to defraud both the public and the government, has been extensively carried on, and doubts have arisen whether this is an offence for which punishment can be inflicted under existing laws. The Pension and Land Bureaus have prepared a bill, which is now before the House Judiciary Committee, declaring such acts felony, to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5000, and imprisonment with hard labor not exceeding ten years, at the discretion of the Court.

The last steamer brought important official dispatches, touching our relations with England.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER. On Tuesday night last, at about 12 o'clock, a man was discovered lying on the ground, on Congress street, near the corner of Smith street. Upon examination, it was found that an attempt had been made to kill him by stabbing. His nose was cut out in its whole length, and a deep gash made in his forehead. Weak like the loss of blood, he has been taken to the hospital. He was taken to the police station, and gave his name as Thomas Donohue. It is said that Mr. D. is a well disposed, independent Irishman; however, a feud has long existed between him and an Irish shoemaker by the name of McCracken, who has often asserted that he would "cut Donohue's throat." McCracken has left town, and it is suspected that he is the man guilty of the deed.

[State of Maine, 24th.]

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE PORTLAND IRON WORKS. Yesterday forenoon, as one of the workmen, named John Barry, in the machine shop of the Portland Company, was adjusting a belt on the drum, his arm caught, and he was carried round the shaft. The works were immediately stopped, and the man taken off. He was carried to Dr. Rugg's office, and had the attendance of several physicians, but died in the course of half an hour. He was not much married externally, nor were any bones broken.

Mr. Barry belonged in Bangor, and had been in the city about five weeks. He had commenced work for the Company on the very morning of the accident. He was about thirty years old, and leaves a widow.

Lawrence Danichich, lately an inmate of the body, and the verdict was in accordance with the above facts. [Portland Advertiser, 24th.]

AN AROOSTOOK VOLCANO. Marcus R. Keep, Missionary in the upper regions of Maine, writes from No. 11, to the Christian Mirror, that there are volcanic indications at "Winchell's Hill," twenty-five miles this side of Fort Kent. Here and there are what are called conical hills, or conical piles of loose fragments of volcanic rocks, rising from 10 to 50 feet above the general surface of the country. These are mostly destitute of soil and vegetation. Without the emission of any volcanic fumes, their appearance at once suggests the idea that, in their primeval history, they were the rising hubs of pent-up fire, and that the eruptions of smoke were about equal to a single chimney, and was accompanied by a sulphurous smell. The inmates of the log house, who related to me these facts, did not seem biased by any superstitions, and their statements as I should call reliable witnesses of fact.

WRECK AND DEATH FROM EXPOSURE AT SEA.—Holmes Hope, April 25. The schooner Wm. D. Gargill, from Philadelphia for Boston, arrived here to-day, reports 223 inst. Fire Island bearing N. E. 7 miles, full with the wreck of the schooner Robert Miller of St. George, Me., from Warwick Creek, Va., for Boston, with a cargo of oak timber, on her beam ends and full of water, having been capsized night of 20th inst. The schooner, which was built at St. George, Me., was the only survivor of the crew 6 in number, in an exhausted state, having been on the wreck 48 hours. The rest perished from exposure. Names of lost:—Mitchell Wilson, of St. George, Me.; Captain George Daley, of Boston; and James W. Miller, of St. George, Me. John Welch, of Prince Edwards Island, and others unknown.

A REMARKABLE RUNAWAY.—On Tuesday evening last, the horse attached to Hodgman & Co's express wagon, which was frightened and run away from School Street Wharf, leaving the body of the wagon behind him, and disappearing with the forward wheels in the direction of Thomas' Hill. From the subsequent pursuit, it appeared that he took the Avenue Road, and ran for some miles, then crossed over to Hermon, from thence to Hermon Pond, and so on to Carmel, either crossing on the way a floating bridge only two planks in width, or swimming through the water; and after a variety of turnings, he was again taken to North Diamond, and found in charge of a farmer, who had discovered him in his field, with the wheels still attached, and shivering from the effects of his long and adventurous course, of at least thirty miles. We think this the most remarkable case of runaway which we have ever known.

[Bangor Courier.]

FIRE AT ELLSWORTH. We learn by Bartlett's Express that the steam mill at Ellsworth, "belonging to the late George W. Jones, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday evening last, between 10 and 11 o'clock. It contained a planing-machine, grist-mill and other machinery, and was worth from \$4000 to \$5000. No insurance.

About a thousand dollars worth of lumber belonging to different individuals was also burned. The origin of the fire is unknown. [Bangor Whig, 22d.]

CIVILIZATION OF INDIANS IN TEXAS. Major Nicholson, of the Texas A. & N. O. Cavalry, reports that of the Indians of Texas on the reserve, about twelve or fifteen hundred in number, are taking hold of farming with a determination to depend entirely upon it for support. Even the Southern Camanches have taken hold of the hoe, and are settling as rapidly as the others. In consequence the white settlers have no longer to complain of theft and pillage on the part of the Indians, while the latter are becoming very friendly, and recently pursued a band of hostile Indians who had murdered a white man, and brought back eight scalps.

LATER FROM MEXICO. New Orleans, April 26. We have advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and Mexico to April 19th. The country was in a more peaceful state, and communication between the capital and other places uninterrupted. Tamarez had escaped in disguise on board the English war ship Penelope. The church property had been finally seized by the military, the Bishop having refused to surrender it up.

From Erie says a mob had destroyed the office of the Constitutional, a paper advocating railroad interests, and had further threatened to destroy the railroad property.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

DEFEAT OF SCHLESINGER CONFIRMED.—New Orleans, April 22. The steamer Chas. Morgan has arrived at this port with San Juan dates to the 16th inst. The Oriaba arrived at San Juan on the 16th, and landed 525 passengers. The defeat of Col. Schlesinger is confirmed—30 men were killed in the engagement. The cause is attributed solely to the neglect of Schlesinger. The remnant of his party had arrived at Rivas. Schlesinger had not taken a single precaution against surprise, although in the heart of the enemy's country; and on the field his conduct was so cowardly that Capt. Thorpe was obliged to face him with pistols and threaten to blow his brains out, but it was all useless. His cowardice had created a panic, and the men could not be re-inspired. The curses vented against Schlesinger by the returned forces are loud and deep. Capt. Thorpe is a passenger by the Chas. Morgan. He reports that Walker is in a position, and prosperous, receiving large amounts to his forces. Another battle had taken place at Arcevalo, between 14 men of Walker's men, under Capt. Baldwin, and 200 Costa Ricans, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of 30 killed. Baldwin lost 2 killed.

LATER. New Orleans, April 23. Col. French has left San Juan for Aspinwall, having quarrelled with Walker. It was reported that Col. French had 700 men marching to meet the Costa Rican invaders. The accounts, however, are very meagre, and very unreliable. Schlesinger is an officer who has been court-martialed on charges of cowardice and treason.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. New York April 26. A correspondent of the Herald, writing from Caracas, April 4, states that the weather was very hot, and the collection of salt large with a prospect of low prices.

A large portion of the Dutch West India fleet had arrived from Venezuela. Mr. Bingham, English Minister residing at Caracas, was about to attempt a settlement between the Dutch and Venezuelan governments.

A correspondent of the same journal at Asuncion, Paraguay, writing Feb. 3, states that the steamer Pampero had brought a supply of slaves, but that the cargo was not taken on board from Europe. The people were prepared for a war with Brazil, but it was thought the excitement would soon pass away in consequence of Buenos Ayres having commissioned Senor Lorenzo Torres to proceed to Rio Janeiro to arrange a settlement between the two Governments.

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